

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXII. No. 4035.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876.

日二十月五年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAKE & Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BLAN & BLAKE, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWANSON, QUELTER & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & Co., Foochow, HENDERSON & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co., Manila, C. HENDERSON & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

## Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1856.

Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 Francs. 2 Sterling. RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 Francs. 800,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris. LONDON AGENTS.—144, Leadenhall St., E. C.

ASSOCIATES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

## HONGKONG AGENCY.

### INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHIEF MANAGER, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

### COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. R. BELLING, Esq. Deputy Chairman.—A. ANDRE, Esq.

J. F. COBDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.

### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

WE have authorized Mr. HUGO LUSBERG to sign our Firm at Foochow per procuration. SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, May 15, 1876.

NOTICE. I have this day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration. A. MAOG HEATON. Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE. MR. THEOPHILUS GEE LIPSHED is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and Canton. PRADON & Co. China, June 1, 1876.

NOTICE. MR. H. MURSTER SCHULTZ has been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration. WIELER & Co. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Halphong and Haiphong. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin. LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876. E. O. RAY.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYDS REGISTER at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS, 1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

## SAYLE & Co.

WE beg to call special attention to our Show-room and Ladies' Outfitting Departments.

We are offering a fine assortment of Japanese Silks, which will wear well, at 65 cents per yard, worth \$1.

Summer Dresses:—Satin Striped Poplins. Figured Poplins. Fancy and Plain Grenadines. Black and Fancy Gauzes. Fancy Silks. Black Silks. Niagara Striped Muslins. White Brillantes.

A lot of Lace Goods at less than half price.

Made-up Wrappers and Costumes. Embroidered Skirts.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing.

Straw Hats and Bonnets. Feathers and Flowers.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

Our Dressmaking Department is under the supervision of a Court Dressmaker.

Our Millinery Department is under the supervision of a West End Milliner.

SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY,

the 5th day of June, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, Sundry English and Colonial-made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising:—English-made Walnut Tables, Mahogany and Pine Pembroke Tables, Marble-top Toilet Tables, Vienna Chairs, Chimney Glasses, Lamps, Engravings, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, Glass-ware, Marble Clocks, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Wash-stands, Iron Bedsteads, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c.

And, An Invoice of Chromolithographs. One Harmonium by Cesari & Co. An Electro-plated Ballad Horn, by Distin, in case complete, with an extra Crook (B Flat).

A first class Semi-grand Seven Octave PIANO, in Mahogany Case, by Collard and Collard, now on view at the Sale Rooms.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer. Hongkong, May 29, 1876.

## Intimations.

KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, Essen (Germany).

Sole Agent for China, F. PEIL, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOMBO (Germany).

LOONG SHING & Co., DEALERS IN ANCIENT CHINESE CURIOSITIES AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, No. 24, Wellington Street, HONGKONG.

## Intimations.

### THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong. ESTABLISHED 1863.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor. Hongkong, April 28, 1876.

## HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, 38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE

ADVANTAGE TO ADVERTISERS IS OBVIOUS.

AH YON, SHIP'S COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE, No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG; and to H. L. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views, &c., of Amoy, Formosa and all the different Chinese Ports. Also, a large assortment of Photographic Albums, Frames, Writing Cases, Desks and many other ornamental and useful articles too numerous to mention. Hongkong, May 15, 1876.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

THE DOCKS being now completed, are capable of DOCKING any size VESSELS frequenting this Port, and executing any REPAIRS required.

A large quantity of SPARS, LUMBER, IRON, COPPER, YELLOW METAL, &c., &c., always kept in Stock at cheap rates.

Length of Dock, 455 Feet. Breadth do., 92 " Depth of Water, Springs, 24 " do. do., Neaps, 21 "

The following Rates will be charged until further notice:—

Recoopering, including Dockage, Shoring, Labor, Felt, Pitch, Tar and Oakum, 80 cents per Sheet.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 2 Coats Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 35 cents per Ton Gross Register.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 1 Coat Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 30 cents per Ton Gross Register.

For further particulars, apply to W. B. SPRAAT & Co., 9, Praya East, Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above granite floored Dock is 400 feet long, 56 feet wide at entrance, and has 18 feet of water on the sill at average neap; and 17 feet at average spring tides. The Dock is fitted with caisson gate, and is pumped out by steam.

The Workshops comprise Foundry for iron and brass castings, Machine Shop, which contains screw-cutting and small lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machine, &c.; Blacksmith's and Carpenter's Shops.

A large Stock of Timber, Metals and other Dockyard materials necessary for the Repair of Iron or Wooden Steam and Sailing Vessels, always on hand.

A Steam-tug is available at all times to tow vessels at reasonable rates.

For terms and estimates, apply to JOHN FORSTER & Co., Foochow, or JAMES ANDERSON, Superintendant, Foochow, May 31, 1876.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.

DURING the Temporary Absence of our Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, under the Superintendence of Experienced FOREMAN, who have acted in this capacity under Mr. Dolan for 13 years.

All Orders in this Branch of Business will have our careful attention. MACBETH, FRICKEL & Co. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Company's Steamship "GLAUCUS" will be despatched on or about the 5th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, May 31, 1876.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship "DOUGLAS" Captain BURNIE, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 6th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAIRDALE & Co. Hongkong, June 2, 1876.

FOR MANILA. The Spanish Steamship "BUTUAN" will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 8th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to H. KIER. Hongkong, June 2, 1876.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS, FOR SHANGHAI. The Steamship "GORDON CASTLE" expected here on or about the 22nd Instant, will have immediate dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 20, 1876.

FOR BANGKOK. The German Steamship "FERONIA" SCHULTZ, Master, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents S. S. Fernia. Hongkong, June 2, 1876.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.) The Spanish Steamship "SALVADORA," HOBMAECHER, Master, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

## Sailing Vessels.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MAURITIUS. The A 1 German Bark "WODAN," Captain MEYER, will have immediate dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, May 23, 1876.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Clipper Bark "BRITISH CROWN," W. ANDREWS, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, May 11, 1876.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. The A 1 British Bark "MARQUE OF ARGYLE," Captain McKENZIE, will have immediate dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, April 21, 1876.

FOR FOOCHOW (DIRECT.) The British Ship "THERMOPYLAE" will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 31st Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 29, 1876.

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. (To follow the "Wealthy Pendleton.")

The A 1 American Bark "AMERICAN LLOYDS," Captain PARK, will have immediate dispatch as above.

For Freight, at low rates, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American bark "WEALTHY PENDLETON," Capt. BLANCHARD, will load for the above Port, and will be despatched on or before the 10th June.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 19, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Ship "MARGARITE," JAMES OWEN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Clipper Ship "COMMISSARY," Captain HUNTER, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 19, 1876.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Clipper Bark "HOPE," Capt. BOULTON, will load here for above Port, and will have immediate dispatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 11, 1876.

FOR MANILA. The A 1 Norwegian Bark "FASAN," Captain SANDBERG, will have quick dispatch for above Port.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Bark "CHARLES A. LEARY," N. STILPHER, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, June 2, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Ship "ANNIE FISH," HOFFES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, May 12, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Ship "COMET," BRAY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 2, 1876.

FOR MANILA. The Spanish Brig "SAN LORENZO," PROE, Master, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, May 25, 1876.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH BARK EVELYN, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under- signed for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Ex Hongkong, March 10, 1876. R M No. 20, One case Merchandise, Y & L from Marseilles.

Ex S. S. Sindh, April 7, 1876. 106 (in diamond) 50 bags Ginger, from Galle.

Ex S. S. Meikong, April 19, 1876. 1 B } \$30/41-4 cases Merchandise, from F O London.

Ex Ava, May 2, 1876. OFF 100 bags Gum, from Bombay.

Ex Amakone, May 14, 1876. O A W \$320/21-2 cases Amber.

H N m/c 5 " Methandize, P G O 4 " Wine.

P V 5 " Sundries. A D 0 " Was.

Brandie & Co., 4 " Was. Hongkong, May 19, 1876.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per German Bark PHIGENIA, Master, from Hamburg, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees will have to sign an Average Bond before countersignature of the Bills of Lading.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co., Agents. Hongkong, April 24, 1876.

## Notices to Consignees.

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "Ajaz" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into craft and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 29th May, 1876.

Goods undelivered after 5th June, 1876, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Hongkong, May 29, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. ANADYR.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Euphrate," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from To-morrow, the 31st Instant, at 10 a.m.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 4 p.m. To-day, the 30th Instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Tuesday, the 6th June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "Devotion," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk and expense. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after the 3rd June, 1876.

Goods undelivered after the 8th June, 1876, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

NORWEGIAN BARK FASAN, FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

BRITISH SHIP BELTED WILL, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.



## Mails.

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**  
**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
 THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
 OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH  
 AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

**THE U. S. Mail Steamer "ALASKA"**  
 will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 15th June, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.  
 Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.  
 A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.  
 At New York Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.  
 Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same required.  
 For further information as to Passages Company, apply to the Agents of the Company, Praya West.  
**G. B. EMORY, Agent.**  
 Hongkong, May 26, 1876. jels

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
 PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
 STATES AND EUROPE,  
 IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
 CENTRAL

and  
 UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
 RAILROAD COMPANIES  
 AND  
 ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

**THE S. S. "BELGIUM"** will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 24th July, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.  
 Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 20th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same required.  
 Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.  
 For further information as to Freight on Passage, apply to the Agents of the Company, Praya West.  
**G. B. EMORY, Agent.**  
 Hongkong, June 1, 1876. jyl

## Intimations.

## HONGKONG HUMANE SOCIETY.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING** of the Members of the above Society will be held at the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY AFTER-NOON (June 6th), at Five o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, a Statement of Accounts, and to elect Officers for the ensuing year. Members and others taking an interest in the Society are invited to attend.  
**CHAS. C. COHEN,**  
 Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.  
 Hongkong, May 31, 1876. jels

## Now Ready.

**THE CHINA REVIEW.**  
 Vol. IV, No. 5.  
 Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

## CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 212.)  
 The Folk-lore of China, (Continued from page 227.)  
 The Lamentations and Death of Chung Chen, The Last Emperor of the Ming Dynasty.  
 Ancestral Worship.  
 Nonsense Verses for the Radicals.  
 The Language and Literature of China.  
 Chinese Spelling Tables.  
 Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia During the Fifteenth Century.  
 Dr. Williams as an Authority on Etymology.  
 Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.  
 Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters:—  
 Historical Outline of Medical Missions at Canton, Hongkong and Macao.  
 Mr. Kingdon on Chinese Mythology.  
 "Sinology" or "Sinology."  
 Tienchiu in Shanghai.  
 Chinese at St. Petersburg.  
 The 214 Radicals.  
 The Visible Speech Alphabet.  
 "Mistake Digitals."  
 Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.  
**China Mail Office.**  
 Hongkong, May 16, 1876.

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

**FROM** and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1876) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE a week. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum. The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisements.  
 The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.  
 For terms, &c., address  
**MR. CHUN AYIN,**  
 Manager.  
 China Mail Office,  
 17th February, 1876.

## Insurances.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE** Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

**NORTON & Co.,**  
 Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## YANG-TSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

**CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS**

**POLICIES** granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates. This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an Interest Dividend of 15% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
 Agents.

Hongkong, July 3, 1873.

## FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**(FIRE AND LIFE.)**

**CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.**

**THE** Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Malacca, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.  
 "If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life."

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to  
**ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.**  
 Agents Hongkong & Canton.  
 Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

**HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.**

**AGENTS** at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.  
 Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.  
**NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.**

**JAS. B. COUGHRAN,**  
 Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

**THE** Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
 Hongkong, October 14, 1863.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

**INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER**

**His Majesty King George The First,**  
 A. D. 1720.

**THE** Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

**Marine Department.**

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

**Fire Department.**

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

**Life Department.**

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
 Hongkong, July 2, 1873.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

**NOTICE.**

**POLICIES** granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the world. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

**OLYFANT & Co.,**  
 General Agents.  
 Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

## YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

**NOTICE.**

**AFTER** this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
 Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE** Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.  
 A Discount of 20% allowed.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
 Hongkong, January 6, 1876.

## Insurances.

## THE SOUTH-AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

**CAPITAL, £500,000.**

**THE** Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at current rates.

**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.**  
 Hongkong, September 6, 1875. jyl

## THE SCOTCH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

**THE** Underigned having been appointed Agent in Hongkong, for the above-named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

**A. MACG. HEATON.**  
 Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.**

**ESTABLISHED 1803.**

**CAPITAL £2,000,000.**

**THE** Underigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

**GILMAN & Co.,**  
 Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE** Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

**MELOHERS & Co.,**  
 Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

## For Sale.

## THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

**AT HONGKONG:—**

**INLAND LOT 82.** The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A. HEARD & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.

**Annual Crown Rent, \$390.43.**

**MAINT LOT 111, WANCHAI.** First-class and extensive Godowns.

**Annual Crown Rent, \$524.**

**LOTS AT YOKOHAMA:—**

**Lots No. 6 and No. 27** in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling-House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Out-houses. Area 1,064 Taubos of 36 square feet.

**Annual Ground Rent, \$263.79.**

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compressor's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Taubos.

**Ground Rent, \$154.97 per annum.**

**AT KOBE:—**

The Property situated on the Bund, and lately known as Messrs A. HEARD & Co.'s, consisting of Offices, Dwelling Houses, One Two-storied Stone Godown, Two Tea-firing Godowns (One Wooden), &c.

Area about 597 Taubos.

**AT SHANGHAI:—**

The Property situated on the Bund, and bounded South by the Nanjing Road, and North by Messrs. LEYBURN & Co.'s Lot; consisting of Offices, Two Dwelling Houses, Six Godowns, Silk Room, Shipping Office, &c., and known as the Kiro Kee Hong.

Total area Mow 9.8.37, or square feet 65,587.

**AT FOOCHEW:—**

The Property situated on the South Bank of the Min, lately known as Messrs. A. HEARD & Co.'s, consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, extensive Godowns, Tea-packing Sheds, &c.

Area 48,720 square feet.

Applications for Purchase, or further information, to be made to

**J. G. LINTSEAD,**  
 Trustee of A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,  
 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.  
 Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

## WASHBURN'S BOOKS.

**(In English and Chinese.)**

**WASHBURN'S BOOKS**, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

**CHINA MAIL Office.**

## NOTICE.

**THE** Underigned, having been for 10 years in this port at ships Compradore and Storekeeper, has always on hand

## FOR SALE.

First Class Tea Ballast, at 55 cents per ton.

Second " " " " " "

Blue Stone Ballast, " " " "

Stone Ballast, " " " "

Coolies for discharge

ing Rice, " " " "

Coolies for discharge

ing General Cargo, " " " "

Also

Fresh PROVISIONS, Oilman's STORES, Paints, Oil, &c. can be had at more moderate rates for Shippers than any other place in the port. If any Shippers require my services, they will please hold No. 5 Flag on the main mast, or apply to No. 5, Praya West (between the Canton Steamer Wharves).

**AT TON,**  
 Chief Compradore and Storekeeper.  
 Hongkong, May 2, 1876. jyl

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

**A NUMBER OF NEW IRON WATER TANKS, 4 Feet square.**

Apply to **CAPTAIN on BOARD,**  
 American Bark "American Lloyd,"  
 Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

## DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen).  
 Pints, \$16 " " " "  
 5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

**Bourbon WHISKY.**  
 \$12 per case (1 dozen).  
 For Sale by **HEARD & Co.**  
 Hongkong, June 23, 1875. jyl

## FOR SALE.

**VERY Handsome PHAETON.**  
 1 Set Double HARNESS, nearly new.  
 1 Set Single HARNESS.

Apply to **L. MALLORY,**  
 No. 2, St. John's Place.  
 Hongkong, April 19, 1876.

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**FENG-SHUI, or, THE RUDDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA.** By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

**BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION.** In three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.  
 Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

**THE** Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The Dwelling House and Office, No. 1, Wyndham Street.

The Dwelling House and Office, No. 14, Stanley Street.

The Bungalow, No. 24, Gage Street. (Also with occupation from 1st May next.)

The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, at present in the occupation of Dr. EITEL.

The Dwelling House No. 2, Gough Street, occupation from 1st June.

Apply to **DOUGLAS LAPRAKE & Co.**  
 Hongkong, May 26, 1876.

## TO RENT CHEAP.

**OFFICES** and Godown, No. 59, Praya, lately occupied by Messrs TAYLOR & THOMPSON. Also OFFICE and Godown situated in the rear of the Messageries Maritimes Office.

Apply to **LAI HING & Co.**  
 Hongkong, March 30, 1876.

## TO LET.

**HOUSE** No. 5, Zealand Street.

House No. 9, Seymour Terrace.

**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.**  
 Hongkong, May 10, 1876.

## Intimations.

**THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.**

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.**

**THE** Underigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.

**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.**  
 Hongkong, March 24, 1876. jels

**NOTE.**—By the Company's Articles of Association it is provided that, after payment to the shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, one fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

## STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.**

**THE** Underigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Fire Insurance at current rates.

**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.**  
 Hongkong, March 14, 1876. jels

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

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**CHUN AYIN,**  
 Manager.  
 Hongkong, February 23, 1876.

## Intimations.

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In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS, CHANGES in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PRICES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a Catalogue of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

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## Intimations.

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**CHLORODYNE**

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IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.  
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was  
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,  
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,  
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;  
which he regretted had been sworn to.

Eminent Hospital Physician of London  
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the  
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-  
scribe it largely and mean no other than  
Dr. Browne's—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned  
against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.  
Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,  
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the  
system, restores the deranged functions,  
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tions of the body, without creating any of  
those unpleasant results attending the use  
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hours and times when requisite. Thou-  
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good effects and wonderful cures, while  
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Diseases in which it is found eminently  
useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,  
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,  
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The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-  
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.  
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See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

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tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne  
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,  
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months' severe suffering, and when other  
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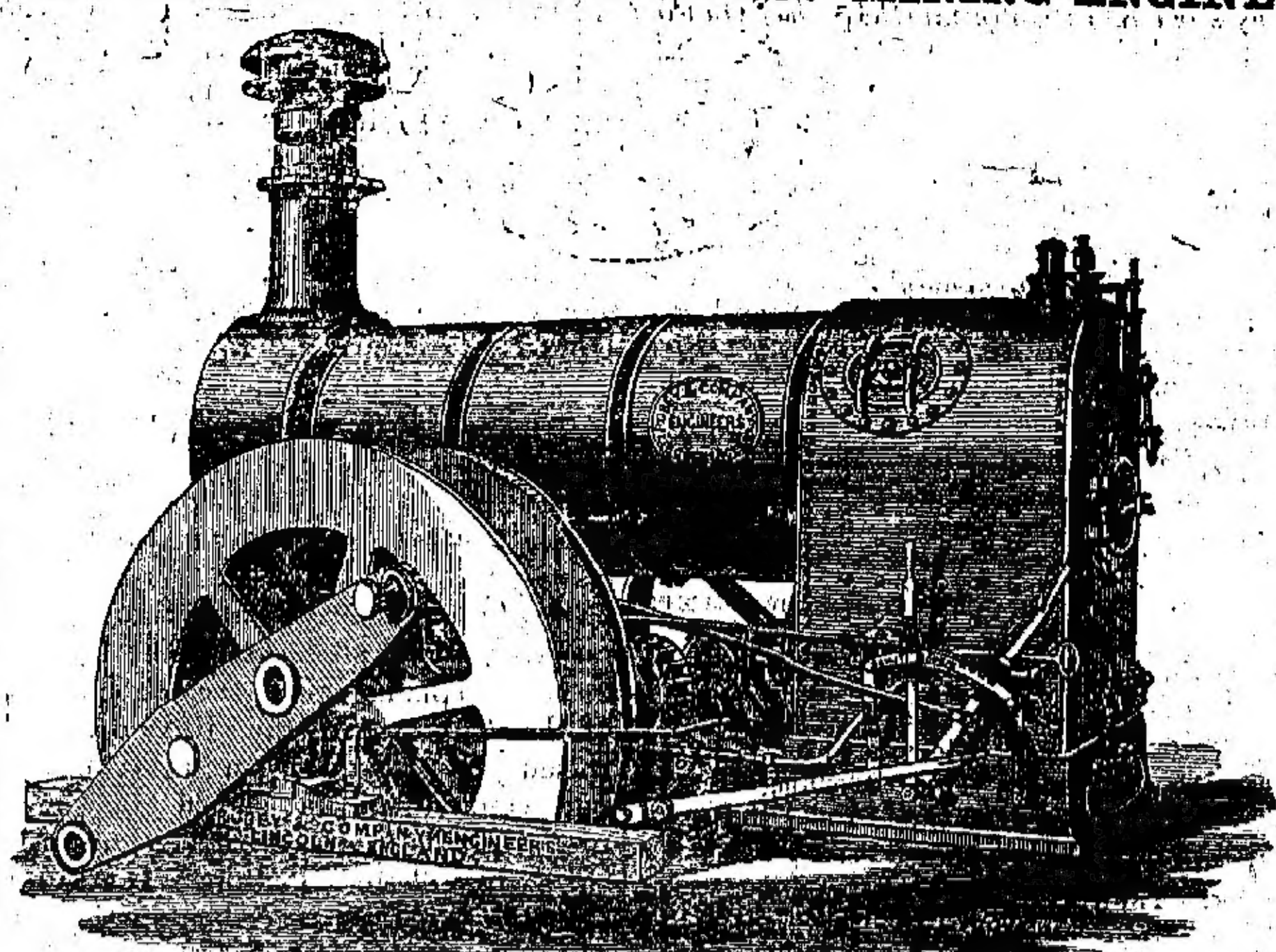
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4mr76 1w 26t 4sept76

**FRAUD.**

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWAL-  
LAL, a Printer, was convicted at the  
Supreme Court, Calcutta, of  
counterfeiting the

**LABELS**  
of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL,  
London, and was sentenced by Mr  
Justice Phelan to

Two Years' Rigorous Imprisonment;  
And on the 30th of the same  
month, for

Selling Spurious Articles  
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs  
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, SHAIR  
BACHOO was sentenced, by the  
Suburban Magistrate  
at Sealdah, to

Two Years' Rigorous Imprisonment.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oil-  
men's stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's  
name, will be liable to the same punish-  
ment, and will be vigorously prosecuted.  
Purchasers are recommended to examine  
all goods carefully upon taking delivery of  
them, and to destroy all bottles and jars  
when emptied. The GENUINE MANUFACT-  
ures, the corks of which are all branded  
with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be  
had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in  
India.

19june75 11 26t 19june76

**THE FOLLOWING**  
IS AN  
**Extract from a Letter**

dated 16th May, 1872,  
from an old inhabitant of Hornin-  
gton, near Warrimoor, Wilts:—  
"I must also beg to say that your  
Pills are an excellent Medicine for  
me, and I certainly do enjoy good  
health, sound sleep, and a good  
appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills.  
I am 73 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very  
respectfully,  
To the Proprietors of  
**NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,**  
London.

28au75 11 26t 28au76

**PIMMEL'S Choice Perfumery,** 11lang  
11lang, Jockey Club, and other Per-  
fumes, Toilet Vinegar of world wide cele-  
brity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,  
Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime  
Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Gly-  
cerine, Honey, Windsor and other Soaps,  
Violet and Rose Powder, Aquadentine for  
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Toile Water and Perfumes shipped in  
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The only Copying Ink which gives per-  
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Persian Insect-  
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As applied to Her Majesty's Own man-  
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THIS Powder is quite harmless to animal  
life, but unrivalled in destroying  
Flies, Bugs, Beetles, Mosquitoes, Moths in  
Furs, and every other species of Insect.  
Sportsmen will find this an invaluable  
remedy for destroying Flies in their Dogs,  
as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. This  
invaluable article has found so great a sale  
that it has tempted others to vend a so-  
called article in imitation; the Public are  
therefore cautioned to observe that the  
Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the  
autograph of Thomas Keating.

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

## Intimations.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,  
Dated October 11th, 1869.



(OSONIO OXYGEN)  
The New Curative Agent, and only Re-  
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver  
Complaints.

This Phosphodyne combination is pronounced by  
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-  
fession to be unequalled for its power in replac-  
ing the vitality of the body by its supplying  
all the essential constituents of the blood and  
nervous substance, and in restoring all the power  
and functions of the system to the highest degree.  
It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in  
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary  
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the  
known therapeutic agents of the present day for  
the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous  
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the  
Heart, Dizziness, Noises in the Head and Ears,  
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,  
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-  
tion, Flatulency, Insupportable Stomach or Head-  
ache, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of  
Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-  
paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,  
Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity,  
Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and  
Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,  
Nervous Debility in all its stages, Premature  
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system  
arising from whatever cause. The action of the  
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand in-  
creasing the principle which constitutes nervous  
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood  
and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a  
marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and  
broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves  
the functions of assimilation, to such a degree,  
that where for years a wasted, emaciated, anæmic,  
cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed,  
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and  
firmness, and the whole system return to a state  
of robust health. The Phosphodyne also electri-  
cally renews the organization; for instance, it as-  
sists nature to generate that human electricity  
which repairs and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,  
nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It  
operates on the system without exciting pain or  
thought upon the individual as to the process.  
It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,  
and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet  
mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human  
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or  
animating element of life, which has been wasted,  
and exerts an important influence directly  
on the spinal marrow and nervous system, re-  
nourishing, tonic, and invigorating character,  
maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and  
muscular system which renders the mind cheer-  
ful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming  
that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition  
which many persons experience in all their  
actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are  
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-  
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous  
power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to  
which the patient has long been unaccustomed.  
Digestion is improved; the appetite increases  
wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the  
eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and  
the hair acquires strength, showing the im-  
pact of the action of the Phosphodyne on the  
organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain  
degree of activity in the previously debilitated  
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated  
organs to return to their sound state and perform  
their natural functions. Persons suffering from  
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred sym-  
ptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may  
rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by  
the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE  
is sold, only in Cases at 10s. 6d., by all  
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors  
throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English,  
French, German, Italian and Dutch Lan-  
guages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing  
demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has  
led to several imitations under somewhat  
similar names; purchasers of this medicine  
should therefore be careful to observe that  
each case bears the English Government  
Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phos-  
phodyne engraved thereon, and that the  
same words are also blown in the bottle.

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NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,  
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**OXYGEN IS LIFE.**

**DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.**  
Multitudes of People are hopelessly  
suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver  
Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypo-  
chondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of  
Heating, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude,  
Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of  
a permanent cure by the new remedy  
Phosphodyne (Osmic Oxygen), which at  
once allays all irritation and excitement,  
imports new energy and life to the enfeebled  
constitution, and rapidly cures every  
stage of these lithic and insupportable and dis-  
tressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists  
and Druggists throughout the Globe.

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107, Southwark Street,  
London, S.E.

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**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**  
Persons suffering from weak or debilitated  
constitutions will discover that by  
the use of this wonderful medicine there is  
"Health for all." The blood is the foun-  
tain of life, and its purity can be main-  
tained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled  
"The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says:  
"I ordered the druggist at Khartoum to  
inform the Fakir that I was a Doctor, and  
that I had the best medicines at the ser-  
vice of the sick, with advice gratis. In a  
short time I had many applicants, to whom  
I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills.  
These are most useful to an explorer as  
possessing unmistakable purgative prop-  
erties they create an undeniable effect upon  
the patient, which satisfies him of their  
value."

**SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!**  
**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**  
Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad  
breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It  
acts miraculously in healing ulcers, curing  
burns, scalds, and all irritating and  
subduing all inflammations.







The ship *Gunsberg*, Mooney, from Bangkok, which arrived at Falmouth on the 23rd inst., has made a good passage; she left Bangkok on the 15th January last, and has accomplished the voyage from Port to Port in ninety-six days.

Sir William Armstrong & Co. have just erected the largest shear-legs in the world at the Elswick Works. They will be wrought with hydraulic machinery, and able to make a dead lift of 100 tons.

The ship *Sinla*, Captain Young, has

and the defendant was his servant. He always had some money in his house, kept in a cash box which was locked with a Chubb's lock, and the box was again locked in a drawer of his desk. He kept both keys, but at night when he went to bed, he put those keys on a small table near his bed. He frequently missed money from his house and had his suspicion aroused. Last night, before retiring to bed, he had the numbers of the notes all taken down on a piece of paper. He put the keys on the

The six men convicted of assault at a riotous assemblage was brought up for sentence. They were sent to 18 months' hard labour each.

pay from the Municipality without the previous consent of the Indian Government. The cholera epidemic is spreading throughout Cashmere and raging in Mandalay, Burmah. *Armourer* says that tour is arranged for the Prince of Wales in Australia in 1878.

*Lahore, May 4.*—Cholera still prevails in Cashmere. From the 22nd to the 25th instant there were 187 cases of which 73 were fatal. Major Sandeman's force leaves Agra on the 25th. All is well with the small-pox in Germany.

any system was ordained by it, it was the double standard, for it was with that we started out. But it may take a long time to educate the people up to this point, especially as the generation now coming on scene knows next to nothing of metallurgy, money or the theories connected with it. The fact that the United States is a silver-producing country, ought to be sufficient to determine us to pursue that policy. I think Congress can be worked up to that point where positive action follows, as time goes on.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., £100,000.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan, £100,000.  
**Temperature.**  
 Hongkong, June 3, 1876.  
 (Taken at Messrs. Palmer & Co.'s, Formerly  
 Queen's Road.)  
 THERMOMETER—5 A.M., . . . . . 80°  
 Do. 1 P.M., . . . . . 83°  
 Do. Maximum, . . . . . 83°  
 Do. Minimum, . . . . . 80°  
 Do. Mean, over eight, . . . . . 77°  
 BAROMETER, 5 A.M., . . . . . 29.97  
 Do. 1 P.M., . . . . . 29.91



## Portfolio.

## CONTENT.

My heart and I but lately were at strife,  
She fell a-lonely for a certain thing;  
The which I could not give her, and my life  
Grew sick and weary with her clamoring,  
God knows I would have given my youth's wide  
scope.

To buy my heart but one brief, blessed day  
Of the blind bliss she coveted; but lo,  
When I appeared to it, turned dumb away,  
Until hope failed, I did not chide my heart,  
But was full tender to her misery,  
I know how hard and bitter was her part;  
But when I saw the good was not for me,  
I felt that time and tears were vainly spent;

"Heart," said I, "hope is silent; be content."  
Poor heart! She listened earnest, humble-wise,  
While my good angel gave her counsel strong,  
Then from the dust and ashes did arise  
And through her trembling lips broke forth  
a song.

A song which grew into a strain  
Of praise for bliss done as well as given,  
The song it then to pharisee's lingering pain,  
She sings it now for gladness more and even.  
The song it, seeing on life's garden wall,  
Love's deep red roses in the sunshine stir,  
And, singing, pauses, envying not at all,  
Content to feel that love is not for her.  
The roses are another's bloom and scent,  
My heart and I have heartiness—and content.  
—All the Year Round.

To know how to wait is the great secret  
of success.—De Maistre.

It is neither good to wrong another with  
groundless suspicions, nor ourselves with  
unwarranted vanity. The same spirit that  
saith "charity believeth all things," saith  
also that "a fool believeth all things,"  
and charity is no fool; as it is not easily  
suspicious, so neither lightly credulous.—  
Dyke.

In general I have no patience with people  
who talk about the "thoughtlessness of  
youth," indulgently; I had rather hear  
of thoughtless old age, and the indulgence  
due to that. When a man has done his  
work, and nothing can be materially altered  
in his fate, let him forget his toil and jest  
with fate, if he will, but what excuse can  
you find for wilfulness of thought at the  
very time when every crisis of future  
fortune hangs on your decisions? A youth  
thoughtless! When all the happiness of his  
home depends on the chances or the  
passions of an hour? A youth thoughtless  
in his every act in a foundation  
stone of future conduct, and every imagination  
a fountain of life and death? Be  
thoughtless in any other years rather than  
now, though indeed, there is only one  
place where a man may be nobly thoughtless—his death-bed. Nothing should be  
left to be done there.—*Albion*.

When Pompeii was destroyed there were  
very many found in the ruins of it who  
were afterwards found in very different  
situations. There were some found in deep  
vaults as if they had gone there for security.  
There were some found in lofty chambers.  
But where did they find the Roman  
sentinel? They found him standing at the  
city gate with his hand still grasping the  
war weapon, where he had been placed by  
his captain. And there while the heavens  
threatened him, there, while the earth shook  
beneath him, there, where the lava stream  
rolled, he had stood at his post; and there  
after a thousand years, he was found. So  
let Christians stand to their duty, in the  
post at which their Captain has placed them.

## SWIFT'S RELIGIOUSNESS.

"He wrote a scheme for the advancement  
of religion, of which it was said that the  
author was a man acquainted with a very  
good grace. But in truth it would perhaps  
be more reasonable to ask whether Swift  
deserves of common orthodoxy or the blame  
of vulgar scepticism." Swift's, says  
Thackeray, "was a reverent, was a pious  
spirit, because Swift could love and pray,"  
and we might add, could think. Thus far  
we may know of his relation to religion in  
its simplest form. But who shall decide  
what was the binding force on Swift's con-  
science of the doctrines of the English  
Church, held, as he saw them held, by the  
bulk of the clergy of his day. The Church  
was to him, as to his contemporaries, far  
more of a political corporation than of a  
religious body. Such had been the effect of  
a century of political attitudinizing, such  
the outcome of the alliance struck first  
between James I. and the High Church  
party. We are not concerned to defend or  
to discuss the policy of such an establish-  
ment; it is enough to point out the charac-  
ter of it, and the way in which that  
character loosened its hold on the con-  
sciences of thinking men. Swift attacked  
the Dissenters, but rather because of what  
he saw in them that outraged decorum or  
common sense, than because he was specu-  
latively opposed to their tenets. In the  
"Tale of a Tub" he is not concerned to con-  
sider the grounds of Jack's action; he errs,  
as Peter errs, in not holding to the golden  
mean that Martin chooses, a mean so com-  
mon with common sense, so politically  
convenient. "The want of a belief is a  
defect which ought to be concealed," he  
plainly says, "when it cannot be overcome."  
He defends the Christian religion, but it is  
from a contempt for the vulgar and the  
forms of popular infidelity, in all its  
vanity and misconception, rather than from  
a sincere feeling for the doctrine he defends.  
It was the weakness, the infatuation  
of the age, the inherent cowardice that this  
infidelity covered, which stung his sarcasm. It  
is only a varied form of conventional religious  
hypocrisy, and for both Swift feels a con-  
suming hatred. In the true and faithful  
narrative, the lady who in her consternation  
sends for the prophet Whiston, although  
she had before been addicted to all the  
speculative doubts of the most able philo-  
sophers, is described in the lines just  
preceding those where we have the lady who,  
having made up her mind to the institution  
of prayers in her household, puts it off till  
the next day, "reasoning that it would be  
time enough to take off the servants from  
their business (which this practice must  
infinitely occasion for an hour or two every  
day) when the comet made its appearance."  
Swift's religion, in truth, stood above and  
outside of the doctrines which contained  
the not very sincere creed common in his  
day. The degree of blame which it must be  
for each to determine; to us it does not, in  
all the circumstances, seem very great.  
Religious hypocrisy he saw through and  
scooped, and the ramblings of religious fan-  
tasy never greatly galled him. But the  
main force of his attack is directed against  
what he found common in his day, political  
intrigue which took the form of religious  
dispute, and shallow vanity which took the  
form of free-thinking. Yet though a mind

like Swift's might stand above doctrinal  
forms of religion, there are times when the  
darkness gathers round, and perforce even  
minds like his seek refuge in the kindly  
ways that bring consolation to their fellow-  
men. Swift never neglected religious ex-  
ercise, but as far as possible he resorted to  
it by stealth. Partly perhaps he dreaded  
the growth of conventional hypocrisy; partly  
he felt that his religion was only outwardly  
that of the bulk of his fellow-  
worshippers. In his later years, craving for  
sympathy, in his late years, craving for  
sympathy, he used to pray  
the approach of madness, he used to pray  
to be taken from the evil which he saw  
must come. Who shall presume to gauge  
what religious feeling underlay the un-  
bearable sadness of that despairing, lonely  
prayer?—*British Quarterly Review*.

## THE TOOTH PROCESS OF SUGAR MANUFACTURE.

The following (says the *Bulletin*) is an  
extract from a letter addressed by Mr.  
Robert Tooth, of Yengarie, who is now on  
a visit to England, to a gentleman in town.  
It is in reference to a new process of sugar-  
making tried at Yengarie, and which it will  
be seen has been successful elsewhere. Mr.  
Tooth says:—"I have been successful in  
getting over cane-juce from the West  
Indies, much to the astonishment of people  
here, and I have quite satisfied the firm who  
has taken up the matter under the royalty.  
We had two good samples at each turn,  
and one completion I got out all the sugar  
from them. Other very important firms  
are going into it so soon as its practical op-  
eration is completed, which I expect may be  
in May or June. The machinery is finished,  
and will be shipped in about ten days.  
The firm agrees to commence with five  
million gallons, and increase that quantity  
every year for fourteen years, which will  
make an average of 23,000 tons of sugar for  
one colony—Demerara—for annum for the  
whole period. This next summer I expect  
to make very large arrangements with other  
houses here spoken of the other side. So  
you see our little place in the colony is not  
unlikely to lead to large results in other  
parts of the world."

Mr. Tooth, the well-known sugar planter  
and manufacturer, of Queensland, has been  
in London for some time past (says "Anglo-  
Australasian" in *The European Mail*), and  
has taken the opportunity to explain to  
several large West Indian proprietors the  
merits of his invention for the manufacture  
of sugar. In order to show the results of  
his process, he has had a certain quantity  
of cane juice sent home from Demerara.  
This cane juice was prepared according to  
his directions, an important part of which  
referred to the application of lime. When  
the juice arrived in London it was found  
to be perfectly good and sound, and none  
of the worse whatever for the voyage. It was,  
in fact, in a thoroughly fit condition for Mr.  
Tooth's experiments. Upon analysis it  
was found to be 17½ per cent. of crystallizable  
sugar, without any glucose. Mr. Tooth  
proposes to conquer entirely the old diffi-  
culty presented by the organic matter. He  
gets rid of these foreign elements without  
any sacrifice of sugar, and he proposes to  
obtain every particle of the crystallizable  
matter that is latent in the juice. It  
matters that is latent in an enormous  
quantity, if the system is applicable, as  
Mr. Tooth says it is, upon a large manu-  
facturing scale. The experiments recently  
carried on in London have, of course, been  
of a limited extent. A miniature vacuum  
pan had to be used, and the sugar which  
Mr. Tooth succeeded in making—specimens  
of which have been seen—is beautiful in  
appearance, and of a kind that would go  
readily into consumption. But the merit  
of the invention is that an increased quan-  
tity of sugar is obtained from the raw  
material. It is true that the sugar has a  
faint smell about it which, at first, seems  
rather unpleasant, but it is understood that  
there will be no difficulty in getting rid of  
this when the sugar is made on a large scale.  
The experiments have been sufficiently  
successful to justify a large amount of  
capital being invested in Demerara, the  
machinery necessary for the process. The  
whole plan will, thus, be fairly and practi-  
cally tested. As Mr. Tooth expresses great  
confidence as to the result. Patents have  
been applied for in Demerara and Jamaica,  
and also in some of the other colonies. If  
the process is really good, and answers all  
expectations, there can be no doubt of its  
very importance to all our sugar colonies,  
especially in the present condition of the  
cane-sugar industry. What the actual  
details of the process are need not be  
now discussed. Indeed, Mr. Tooth has not  
thought it fair to those who are at present  
working the process (it is reported as being  
used in a large refinery in Liverpool) to  
disclose all the details, but he will probably  
speak with greater fulness than he has yet  
done, at the lecture which he will shortly  
deliver in London. It must not be sup-  
posed that this invention has been generally  
accepted without criticism and discussion.  
In Queensland itself there were different  
opinions expressed regarding it, and some  
people expressed in it the "double carbon-  
aceous" system of the bestroot industry,  
modified to suit cane sugar. However this  
may be, all doubts will be set at rest by the  
issue of the large experiments to be made  
in the West Indies.

## A REMARKABLE IMMIGRATION SCHEME.

The Government of South Australia  
appears, judging by a telegram received last  
week, to be entering upon a somewhat  
unusual experiment in the way of im-  
migration. The Premier of that colony is  
reported to have announced that his Min-  
istry have made arrangements with a Bishop  
of the Greek Church for the introduction of  
forty thousand adult members of that com-  
munity into the northern territory. These  
future Australians are just now resident in  
Southern Russia, Mauritius, India, and  
America. It will be a sufficiently novel  
development of immigration to Australia,  
which will plant forty thousand raw stran-  
gers on a part of the continent which can  
hardly be said to be as yet settled at all,  
where certainly a treaty of experienced  
settlers exist, and where the climate is the  
most trying than in almost any other por-  
tion of the territory. We are unable to  
recall any modern precedent for such  
wholesale transmigration, and colonization.  
In Australia it has certainly never before  
been attempted. As a rule, the new  
arrivals are regarded as rather helpless  
beings, who require to go to school, as it  
were, to the older and more experienced  
colonists before they can be expected to  
shake down into the ways of colonial  
existence. These Greek Church immigrants  
will have no such advantages. They are  
apparently to receive grants of land, and

proceed forthwith to support themselves  
by the fruits of their own industry. It is  
impossible to avoid feeling some apprehen-  
sion as to the results when recalling the  
large percentage of failures which attend  
the enterprise of newcomers among  
ourselves, even after a course of practical  
schooling, and when surrounded with  
fostering and experienced neighbours.

But this is only one of the curious  
aspects of the business. South Australia  
has its laws to maintain, and like all the  
rest of us is troubled with an education  
question. It seems likely that the matter  
of education by the State will be a me-  
tal complicated by the presence of the  
Bishop's flock of forty thousand adults,  
for it is impossible to imagine adults  
without a consequent inference of chil-  
dren. Education on a secular basis will  
be rather a difficult matter to carry out in  
a colony which has one portion of its  
territory a community so numerous, all  
professing the Catholic faith—for the  
Greek is only another form of the Roman  
dogmas. It appears far from probable  
that there will exist an *imperium in imperio*  
should this scheme of immigration be  
realized. The Bishop is more than likely  
to master of the situation in the northern  
territory, and in a position to snap his  
fingers at Governor, Premier, Ministry  
and Parliament alike. If he is not satisfied  
his forty thousand lambs may choose to  
develop slightly wolfish teeth. A pastoral  
will have more weight with them than an  
Act of Parliament. They may refuse  
obedience when refusal means rebellion.  
It would lend a lively variety to the tedious  
monotony which has hitherto characterized  
Australian political history, were our South  
Australian neighbors first to import forty  
thousand immigrants and then go to war  
with them.

## AN UNFORTUNATE EVENT.

There is a mandarin of the name of  
Hwang, in Kiangsi, given over entirely to  
the hobby of casting horoscopes. It is an  
amiable or at least harmless form of in-  
sanity, but on a recent occasion the good  
man's folly caused a very serious disaster.  
Be it known that he has five sons, all of  
whose fortunes were foretold immediately  
they were born. The eldest was to develop  
into a great Minister of State; the second  
was to become a member of the Hanlin, and  
acquire great fame for learning; the re-  
mainder were one and all to become eunuchs.  
The old man's heart swelled with paternal  
pride as his calculations turned out so bril-  
liantly in every case, and he already looked  
upon himself as the father of the most dis-  
tinguished family in *his futuro*, in China. A  
time approached, however, when the birth  
of yet another son of this remarkable stock  
became imminent, an expectation which  
the old man men elated that even, for  
on this occasion he would be a grand-father.  
So he put on his spectacles, reckoned to a  
nicety according to the day, week, month  
and year of the infant's birth, and then  
waited for the hour of the most important  
event should take place. He saw by the  
signs that if only the child were born at  
a certain moment, then fast approaching,  
the planetary conjunction would be most fa-  
vourable; riches, honours, and fame loomed  
brilliantly in the vista of posterity, and the  
excitement of the expectant progenitor of  
all this greatness knew no bounds. Mes-  
sage after message did he send into his  
daughter-in-law's room, but all to no pur-  
pose. At length the opportunity passed,  
and clouds gathered over the astrological  
horizon. It was but too plain that if the  
child were born then, the direct calamities  
would result. Disgrace, crime, poverty,  
misfortune, innumerable waited upon the  
fatal hour. Up sprang the amiable magis-  
ter, and tumbling in every limb, sent word  
to the nurse in attendance that the child  
was not to be born on any account until he  
announced that the omens were more fa-  
vourable. The prohibition was unnecessary,  
and another anxious but more hopeful day  
was spent. At last the prospect cleared.  
Riches, honours and the rest of Heaven's  
blessings again appeared in the dim futu-  
rity. But again the vision dimmed; and just  
as the last ray of prosperity was fading  
hopelessly away, news arrived that the lit-  
tle stranger had appeared, but alas! still-  
born. The poor old mandarin burst out  
into a passion of lamentation: "Oh, un-  
lucky fate!" he cried; "had the child been  
born only a quarter of an hour ago, he  
would have become a marquis at the very  
least!"—*Shanghai Courier*.

## THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

The Committee on the depreciation of sil-  
ver held another sitting on Thursday, Mr.  
Preston, Manager of the Bank of Australia,  
Bank in London, a large German joint-stock  
bank, said the bank at Berlin had been en-  
trusted with the sale of silver, and three  
millions sterling had passed through his  
hands here. The silver coined in Germany  
by the separate States up to the end of 1873  
amounted to ninety millions sterling. It  
had been estimated that about a third of the  
entire quantity had been lost or melted  
down, which left sixty millions in circula-  
tion, and as twenty millions was reckoned  
that led people to conclude (hastily as he  
believed) that there would be forty millions  
to sell in the market. He accounted for the  
disappearance of the silver partly by the  
number of wars—the contributions, pillage,  
and indemnities during the Napoleonic in-  
vasion of Germany—partly by the melting  
down of silver and its export as bullion at  
various periods. With regard to the exports  
of silver to England from Germany, the  
custom-house returns were not very trust-  
worthy, as the reason was to fear that  
not so conscientious individuals declared  
gold as silver. The most trustworthy re-  
turns he had found were those of Messrs  
Pillay and Abell, which, however, did not  
go beyond 1861. Between that year and  
1873 about ten millions of silver arrived in  
England from Germany during the same  
period twelve millions had gone hence to  
Germany. He believed that more than one-  
half of the thalers that had been coined had  
disappeared, and in official quarters in  
Berlin the estimate was that the loss had  
been from three-fifths to two-thirds. Taking  
the entire silver coinage, he calculated that  
fifty-one millions had disappeared, leaving  
in circulation silver coins of the nominal  
value of thirty-nine millions—worth in pure  
silver £28,600,000. That he believed re-  
presented the total amount of silver that  
Germany had to deal with. The new im-  
ported silver coins were to be coined to the  
extent of 10s. per head of a population of  
forty-two millions, which gave a total of  
twenty-one millions sterling, leaving silver  
to be dealt with worth at the English  
standard of shillings, £15,800,000. Up to  
the end of September about five millions had  
been sold, and some not large quantity

since; and he believed there still remained  
about nine millions to be dealt with. The  
end of February last £9,800,000 of the  
new shillings had been minted, leaving  
£12,200,000 to be coined. By the monetary  
convention in 1877 the Austrian currency  
became legal tender in Germany, and it was  
computed that four millions and a half  
of Austrian thalers were in circulation in  
Germany.

## A GIGANTIC RAILWAY SCHEME.

Mr. S. McBean is the author of a gigantic  
project for uniting England, Palestine,  
Egypt, and India by a railway which would  
bring London within eight days of Bom-  
bay. The main line is to start from Scun-  
dri, traverse Asia Minor, run down the  
Euphrates Valley to the Persian Gulf, and  
thence along the coast to Kurrachee. A  
supplementary line is to join Antioch and  
Ismailla, and is to have branches to De-  
mascus and Jerusalem. The length of the  
whole system would be 8,800 miles, and the  
cost, according to Mr. McBean's estimate,  
£60,000,000. This seems a large sum,  
but not so large as the sanguine projector  
reckons upon the willingness of English  
capitalists to subscribe it, because, among  
other reasons, the carrying out of his plan  
would checkmate Russia, supplement the  
purchase of the Suez Canal shares, revive the  
slumbering life of Persia and Asia Minor, and  
facilitate the return of the Jews to the Holy Land.  
These arguments are not without weight from  
a patriotic or philanthropic point of view,  
but we fear that they are hardly calculated  
to tell on the stock exchange. Capitalists  
generally do not look upon the checkmat-  
ing of Russia as any special business of  
theirs, care extremely little how long Persia  
and Asia Minor are allowed to slumber,  
and think much less of the return of the  
Jews than of securing a return of six per  
cent. for their money. If Mr. McBean can  
show that his scheme will fulfil the last  
condition, he may confidently reckon upon  
obtaining the trifling sum he asks for. If  
he cannot, all the eloquence in the world  
will fail to convince the public that the  
Scundri-Kurrachee Railway is a desirable  
investment, or Mr. McBean himself any-  
thing but a dreamer. We of course say  
nothing about the abstract possibility of the  
undertaking. It may be carried out some-  
day, for the physical difficulties to be over-  
come are not insuperable, and were they  
much greater than they are, they would  
doubtless be sooner or later made to  
yield to necessity for a speedy communica-  
tion between England and India. But the  
construction of the Euphrates Valley line  
must long precede that of any more ambi-  
tious project, and the merits of Mr.  
McBean's proposal are therefore hardly  
yet a practical question. The railway we  
have imagined may perhaps be a serious  
thought of by the next generation, and to  
that his book should have been addressed.  
We are inclined to think that its publica-  
tion about the year 1906 would have been  
quite *apropos*.

## THE PAST SILK SEASON.

The past silk season cannot have proved  
on the whole a satisfactory one, if we are to  
judge from the continuous weekly reports of  
a dull and dragging market at home, and  
the almost entire absence of any speculative  
demand for the article. As was the case in  
1874-75, the commoner grades of Teasles  
appear to have been the classes of silk most  
suitable to the throwster's wants, and which  
were bought at their cheapest during the  
first two months of the season. So-called  
best chryse have been doing favourably,  
and the time has probably gone for the  
"inside paper" to have any influence in  
effecting a sale; exceptions of course there  
are, and some market chops, such as Gold  
Lion, Blue Elephant and one or two others,  
seem to have fairly held their own.

The earlier settlements of better chryse  
seems proved comparatively of better color  
and cleaner than for some years past, and  
were consequently purchased at moderate rates;  
arriving as they did to a market in London  
almost bare of coarse silks, they must  
have given as a rule something over the  
present scale of commissions, which in these  
times must be looked upon as a satisfactory  
result.

At the commencement of July, the silk  
guild introduced the system of "cash on  
weighing," and notwithstanding a partial  
attempt at combination amongst foreigners  
they have hitherto succeeded in enforcing it  
to a great extent; contrary to expectation,  
and the seemingly unlimited demand for  
the Continent quite dispelled any passing  
hope of lower rates, with a stock on this  
market in August of 18,000 bales; re-  
ference to the figures given below will  
show that the shipments to France and  
Italy by the end of September were con-  
siderably more than half of the total export  
for all ports.

London stock was returned at 17,700  
bales only in January against 30,650 in the  
corresponding month of 1875, and with a  
gradually falling exchange the time for  
shipping to a profit seemed nearer; the  
native alone, though, could have reaped  
any benefit, tail prices rose, much to the  
satisfaction of Chinese speculators on this  
market, and by the end of February had  
reached the highest point of the season for  
nearly all descriptions of silks, quotations for  
6 months' sight bills on London being 5s.  
3d. a 5s. 3d. per bale.

Amongst the noticeable features of the  
season also must be mentioned the unusu-  
ally large supply of re-reels (especially of  
re-reels of Hainings, the demand for  
Yuenfau being almost nil) and the ap-  
parently low cost of the common qualities  
during this month and last.

The total export in the short of last  
year's, and added up to 70,208 bales; looking  
at the shipments to England and those to  
the Continent, we have a decrease in the  
former of 3,873 bales, and the direct trade  
with America is proved to be rapidly ex-  
tending by the export figures given below,  
which show an addition of fully fifty per  
cent. as compared with those of the season  
1874-75.—*N. C. D. News*.

## FOOCHOW GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Annual General Meeting of this  
Chamber took place last evening (May 23rd)  
at the Club House. The following gentle-  
men were present, viz:—Messrs. H. R.  
Smith (in the chair), Paterston, Sheppard, W.  
L. Hunter, Joseph, Tatham, Dunne, Fair-  
hurst, Oliver, Leith, Lator, Rothwell, Fair-  
bairn, Chambers, and Mitford, (Secretary).

The accounts for the past year—showing  
a credit balance of £485,850, were placed  
before the meeting and, on the motion of Mr.  
Paterston, seconded by Mr. Sheppard, were

passed *unanimously*. A report was then read  
by the Secretary, and duly passed by the  
meeting. We extract the following items:  
—viz:—

## Telegraphs.

The line between the Anchorage and the  
Settlement, though now in the hands of the  
native government, continues to be kept in  
fair working order, and the Committee trust  
that this is a sign that the present owners  
have found it of so much utility to them-  
selves as to compel them in their own inter-  
ests to maintain it in a like efficient con-  
dition for the future. With regard to the  
other line, namely, that which it was hoped  
would have connected this port with the  
entire telegraph system of the world, via  
Amoy, it is with deep regret that the Com-  
mittee have to record the fact that this de-  
sirable and much longed for consummation  
appears to be fully as far off and uncertain  
as ever.

## Pilots.

Last September, the Committee received  
a communication from the Commissioner of  
Customs requesting an opinion as to the  
number of Pilots deemed necessary for the  
trade of the port from that time until the  
opening of the next Season, and in-  
forming them that the request was made as  
the Pilot service was not up to the comple-  
ment provided for by the Regulations,  
there being then but a staff of seven  
Pilots in place of the eight required. The  
Committee in their reply professed them-  
selves satisfied with the number of Pilots  
then on the staff, provided always that due  
attention were given to the work. Enquiry  
will now be made as to the efficiency of the  
service for the increase of work consequent  
upon the opening of the Tea Market.

## Revision of the Treaty.

The Shanghai Chamber has appointed a  
committee to investigate the subject of Trade  
Grievances and in a letter now before the  
members, "desires the co-operation of the  
merchants of this Port in order to render the  
representations which they contemplate  
making to the Foreign Ministers at Peking  
as complete as possible. The mode of co-  
operation desired is suggested at length in  
the communication, and need not therefore  
be dwelt upon here.

## Members.

During the past year, Mr. Greig has re-  
tired from the Chamber; and Messrs. Oliver,  
McKenzie, and Jones have been admitted  
members subject to confirmation by the  
present meeting.

Mr. W. L. Hunter, in a few well chosen  
remarks, seconded by Mr. Lubbes, then in-  
troduced the following proposition in accor-  
dance with notice previously given:—

"That in consequence of complaints re-  
ceived from many quarters regarding the  
excessive amount of dust, which has been  
mixed with the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Crop Tea  
during the past few seasons, the Committee  
of the Fochow General Chamber of Com-  
merce be asked to communicate with the  
Teamen and urge upon them the necessity  
of reducing the quantity of dust to a maxi-  
mum of 12 per cent, as agreed upon at a  
Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held  
on the 21st March, 1873.

In the course of his introductory remarks,  
Mr. Hunter said that the existence of the  
evil was admitted by all foreign buyers, and  
therefore it was unnecessary to offer any  
apologies for having brought the question  
before the meeting. "Cus" were he  
impression that some good might be done if  
his proposition were adopted by the gentle-  
men present. Mr. Lubbes briefly seconded  
the proposal. Mr. Paterston remarked that  
the question before the meeting was one of  
great importance, but he entirely failed to  
see what good could result from the inter-  
ference of the committee. The matter was  
entirely in the hands of individuals, and so  
long as foreigners continued to purchase  
dusty parcels of tea, the Teamen would not  
doubt, find it to their advantage to persist  
in bringing such parcels to market. He was  
clearly of opinion that Mr. Hunter's proposal  
did not meet the difficulty. Mr. Sheppard  
expressed similar views to those enunciated  
by Mr. Paterston, adding that as regarded  
Oologins individual buyers had by taking  
the matter seriously in hand, caused a marked  
improvement in the packing of that class  
of Tea.

Mr. Alor, following in the strain of the  
two previous speakers, proposed as an amend-  
ment to Mr. Hunter's resolution:—

"That while admitting and deploring the  
evil complained of, this meeting is of opinion  
that the maximum of dust in Tea  
packages can only be regulated by the in-  
dividual action of foreign buyers; and that  
it is inexpedient that this Chamber should  
address any remonstrance to Teamen on the  
subject, so long as Tea operations were con-  
ducted as at present."

Mr. Chambers said that he had much  
pleasure in seconding the amendment.

A desultory discussion ensued; and upon  
Mr. Alor's amendment being put to the  
meeting, it was carried by 2 votes—Mr.  
Hunter's proposition was consequently lost.  
The election of a committee for the cur-  
rent year was then proceeded for, the  
following gentlemen were chosen, viz:—  
Messrs. Paterston, Walkinshaw, Pim, Has-  
lam, and H. R. Smith.

A vote of thanks to the Chair brought  
the proceedings to a close.—*Herald*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A coloured child had a fall from a  
second story window the other day, and his  
mother, in relating the occurrence at a  
grocery, said:—"Here dat chile was a-som-  
in down feet fure, every chance of bein'  
killed, when de Lawd He turned him over,  
de chile struck on his head, and dere wasn't  
so much as a button flew off!"—*Vicksburg Herald*.

A newly married couple from the rural  
districts in Yankee land were riding in a  
street car the other day, and the groom in-  
sisted on holding the bride's hand in his  
big red paw. "Oh no! don't!" she said,  
as she jerked her hand away. "Oh, luv,  
let me hold yer hand jest for ten minutes,"  
he pleaded. "Shoo! don't you see they  
are looking at us," she whispered. "They  
are," he replied, looking up and down the  
car. "Well, now, I'm going to put  
my arm right around ye, and if any fellow  
in this car dares to look crooked, I'll  
hit 'im mop the floor with him until I wear  
him out!" she said, and the other passengers  
looked as solemn as if they were on their  
way from a funeral.

A celebrated writer of vaudevilles, being  
caught in a shower, took shelter under a  
porch. A very pretty girl soon lifted the  
window, and, after looking at him atten-  
tively for a moment, sent out a servant to  
bring him an umbrella. The next day, the  
delighted author got blown up in his seat

fascinating style, and as the umbrella was  
an old one he laid it aside as a souvenir,  
purchased a new one of the costliest taste,  
and called on the lady to return her fatter-  
ing loan. She received the new umbrella,  
evidently without remarking the change,  
and, after listening with curious gravity to  
the rather pressing tenderness of the  
dramatist's acknowledgements, she suddenly  
comprehended that he was enamoured of  
her, and forthwith naively explained that,  
as he had asked in the way of a gentleman  
who wished to come to see her unobserved,  
she had sent him the umbrella to get him  
off the front steps!

The New York correspondent of the en-  
thrustastic "strain over the English ac-  
tresses, Mrs. Rousby." "Mrs. Rousby is a  
fair, sweet, moonlight woman, graceful,  
gliding, hair-framed, calm, impressive,  
highly finished face, whose femininity  
does not consist so much in extreme deli-  
cacy of features as in ineffable sweetness.  
No scorn lights up the quiet eye; no rage  
dawns into shadow the placid, white  
brow; no passion quivers in the well-out-  
tried nostrils or curls the beautiful lips. The  
even tenor of her lovely face is undisturb-  
ed. Well-bred ease lingers in every action,  
and her beauty has a creamy look not even  
thunder could sour. But she is so graceful,  
so intelligent in her reading, so well polished  
by the best dramatic lapidaries, that we  
all love her already. A pure, perfect,  
cloudless pearl, smooth and lustrous.  
That's the sort of gem Mrs. Rousby is."

Messrs. Bass & Co., brewers of Burton  
ale, paid the railway carriers last year  
£15,000 a week for freight charges upon  
their goods. As they are not the largest  
firm in the traffic, it can be guessed what  
the largest firm pays. Certainly not less  
than £20,000. How much beer is drunk  
in London every day! We cannot tell  
exactly, but as there are 10,000 taverns,  
we venture to calculate. There are not less  
than an average of 25 gallons in each, and  
there is a small inn close to the London  
Post Office where 185 gallons of stout are  
retailed every day, while one opposite the  
Bank of England gets rid of not less than  
200 gallons. A not very large beer saloon  
close to the Great North Western Railway  
depot lately sold its good will for \$50,000.  
Many very quiet-looking houses have a  
wagon load of ale and stout every morning.  
The load is never less than a dozen and a  
half thirty-six gallon barrels. Certain  
houses, such as the "Elephant and Castle,"  
the "Red Cap," "Adelade," "Mother  
Ship," "Royal Oak," "Eagle," and  
"Angel" couldn't be bought under a  
moderate fortune, and would be cheap at  
that, so enormous is their trade.

Says an exchange: Our young friend  
Parker went around the other evening to  
visit the two Smiths. After conversing  
with them for a while, Miss Susan ex-  
cused herself for a few moments, and went up-  
stairs. Presently Parker thought he heard  
her coming, and slipping behind the door,  
he suggested that the other Miss Smith  
should tell Miss Susan he had gone. But  
it wasn't Miss Susan; it was old Mr. S.  
in his slippers. As he entered he looked  
around and said to his daughter: "Ah, ha!  
So Parker's gone, has he? Good evening,  
red-headed idiot! foolin' round here. He hasn't  
got the sense of a rutabaga turnip, or  
money enough to buy a clean shirt. He  
gets none of my daughters. I'll shake the  
everlasting life out of him if I catch him  
here again, mind me!" Just as he con-  
cluded Susan came down, and not perceiv-  
ing Parker, said: "Thank goodness, he's  
gone! That man is enough to provoke a  
saint. I was awfully afraid he was going  
to stay and spend the evening. Mary Jane,  
I hope you didn't ask him to come again.  
Then Parker didn't know whether to stay  
there or bolt, while Mary Jane looked as if  
she would like to drop into the cellar. But  
Parker finally walked out, rushed to the  
entrance, seized his hat, shot down the  
steps, and went home, meditating on the  
complexities of human happiness, and the  
uncertainty of the Smith







## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and queries are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry is this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

*Trübner's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is not provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese *Chung-kuo* corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, it carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Yin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 8,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore mutually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to stall themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands the Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to  
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked k, those near the Kowloon shore k, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
  2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
  3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
  4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. & O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Paddar's Wharf.
6. From Paddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>						
Abbottford	Brit.	649	May 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Alaska	Amer.	4011	June 3	P. M. S. Co.		
Altona	Ger.	1179	May 30	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Argyll	Brit.	1271	June 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Batavia	Span.	1371	May 30	H. Kier	Manila	K'loong Dock
Cassandra	Ger.	947	May 30	H. Kier		
Cheops	Brit.	983	May 30	Adamson, Bell & Co.	S'pore and Penang	
Columbia	Brit.	1417	May 30	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Cypreus	Brit.	1250	May 30	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Danube	Brit.	864	June 2	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	To-morrow
Douglas	Brit.	787	June 2	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	
City of Exeter	Brit.	1085	June 1	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saloon	
Ferona	Brit.	1539	June 1	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Glasgow Castle	Brit.	991	June 3	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore and Bombay	To-morrow
Hindostan	Brit.	1726	May 31	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Lombardy	Brit.	1050	May 31	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Malacca	Brit.	687	May 29	Hop Kee		
Mekong	Brit.	3030	May 26	Gilman & Co.		
Mikado	Brit.	606	June 2	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	
Norna	Brit.	1137	May 13	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saloon	To-day
Orchid	Span.	107	May 7	Romedon & Co.		
Paez	Amer.	280	June 18	Aug. Heard & Co.		Laid up
Pawuzat	Brit.	1437	June 2	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	
Queensland	Brit.	921	May 27	Order		In Dock
Kiga	Span.	615	May 31	Remedios & Co.	Manila	
Salvadora	Brit.	1029	May 17	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Malta
Sunda	Brit.	1671	June 3	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Thibet	Brit.	2000	April 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	Repairing
Vasco de Gama	Brit.	783	June 1	Siemens & Co.		
Yangtze	Brit.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong		
Yutong	Brit.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong		
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>						
American Lloyd's	Amer.	510	May 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Anna	Ger.	448	May 9	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Anna Dorothea	Ger.	330	June 3	Wm. Pustau & Co.	San Francisco	
Annie Fitz	Amer.	1490	April 23	Russell & Co.		
August	Ger.	274	May 25	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.	Manila	
Bellied Will	Brit.	812	May 19	Kin-tye-long		
Bona-Fan	Siam.	575	May 19	Kin-tye-long		
British Crown	Brit.	498	April 27	Meyer & Co.	London	
Caroline	Brit.	987	May 15	Borneo Company	Cebu	Coast Dock
Charles Hareau	Foh.	368	May 24	Landstata & Co.	Keelung	
Chas. C. Lear	Amer.	644	April 24	Captain		
Chatsworthland	Foh.	384	May 20	Carlowitz & Co.		
Cheng Son	Siam.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Christina A. P.	Amer.	175	Jan. 8	Order		
Comet	Amer.	1187	April 23	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Commissary	Brit.	800	April 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Created Wave	Brit.	345	May 28	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Poonchow	
Daylight	Siam.	447	May 17	Kin-tye-long	Haiphong	
Deutschland	Ger.	268	May 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		Repairing
Dora	Span.	322	May 18	H. Kier		
Emma	Ger.	340	May 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Evelyn	Brit.	782	May 31	Melchers & Co.		
F. H. Drews	Ger.	628	June 1	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Fasan	Norw.	290	May 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Manila	
Ferdinand	Ger.	416	May 20	Melchers & Co.	Bangkok	
Hope	Brit.	454	April 29	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Humboldt	Ger.	830	June 2	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.		
Iphigenia	Ger.	484	April 24	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Callao	
J. H. Jensen	Ger.	275	May 2	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Joachim	Amer.	40	May 27	C. P. Holcomb	Neuchwang	
Joachim Christian	Ger.	457	May 18	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
John Milton	Brit.	618	May 12	Russell & Co.		
Kate Tatham	Brit.	275	May 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Kronprinzessen	Dan.	344	May 23	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.		
Lord Macaulay	Brit.	879	May 28	Captain		
Lucas	Siam.	432	May 15	Isak Moe & Co.		
Lyons Till	Ital.	1013	May 18	Thos. Howard & Co.	San Francisco	
Marie Alfred	Foh.	309	May 30	Landstata & Co.		
Marquis of Argyll	Brit.	500	April 10	Rozario & Co.	Malbourne & Sydney	
May	Brit.	237	May 19	Olyphant & Co.		
Minna	Ger.	456	May 11	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Mount Lebanon	Brit.	580	April 23	Rozario & Co.	Tientsin	
Nautilus	Brit.	242	May 27	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.		
Northern Chief	Brit.	392	May 31	Melchers & Co.	Coast Dock	
Oceanic	Ger.	335	May 19	Siemssen & Co.		
Other Caps	Brit.	582	May 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Papa	Ger.	750	May 11	Siemssen & Co.		
Paradise	Ger.	546	May 29	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Poiho	Ger.	250	May 23	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rebecca	Ger.	408	May 23	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Rota	Dan.	862	May 14	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
San Lorenzo	Span.	220	May 7	Remedios & Co.	Coast Dock	
Scotland	Amer.	78	May 27	Captain		
Swallow	Amer.	1239	April 23	Order	San Francisco	
Taunton	Brit.	688	May 11	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Toucon	
Thermopylae	Brit.	948	May 19	Messageries Maritimes	Foochow	
Titan	Amer.	1226	May 19	Messageries Maritimes	Tientsin	
Vesta	Ger.	302	May 23	Melchers & Co.		
Victory	Brit.	255	May 23	Yuen Fat Hong		
Vindex	Brit.	290	May 3	Landstata & Co.	Coast Dock	
Wealthy Pendleton	Amer.	809	Mar. 30	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Willard Mudgett	Amer.	876	May 10	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Manila	
Willie	Brit.	274	May 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Woden	Ger.	439	May 7	Meyer & Co.	S'pore & Mauritius	
Zoroya	Brit.	358	May 15	Gilman & Co.	Coast Dock	
<b>WHAMPOA</b>						
Cap Horn	Green.	401	May 23	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Tientsin	
Charlie	Foh.	255	May 25	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
Lizzie	Brit.	285	May 17	Broadbent, Anthony & Co.	Tientsin	
Rubicon	Brit.	204	May 23	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Obefoo	
<b>CANTON</b>						
Fuyew	Chi.	920	June 1	G. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Ningpo	Brit.	761	May 30	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ariadus	German	corvette	1880	6	40	May 21	Kühn
Cyclop	German	aux. naval hospital	880	6	80	May 11	Von Belsch
Flamet	German	gun vessel	464	4	120	June 2	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Fly	German	corvette	2200	19	400	May 18	John Bruce
Hertis	German	gun vessel	461	4	120	May 18	Knorr
Hortis	German	gun vessel	689	6	500	April 20	Hippelary
Kearstige	American	gun vessel	462	4	100	June 1	F. V. McNair
Kestrel	British	gun vessel	2691	14	350	June 1	Capt. Becker
Messanes	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	May 15	Alex. Buller
Modeste	British	gun vessel	2087	2	300	May 15	Francis Stirling
Thistle	British	gun vessel	1800	19	400	May 19	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	German	corvette	410	3	388	May 19	Count Monte
Vindex	American	gunboat	306	...	...	April 18	R. S. McCook
Yankee	American	gunboat	306	...	...	April 18	W. R. Bridgman

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Bramar Castle	for London					May 27, 1876.	
Galassa	for London and Hamburg						
Glanfina	for London						
Macgregor	for London						
Montgomeryshire	for London						
Tokata	for Shanghai						
Viking	for London						
Waglan	German schooner						
Yang Woo	Chinese corvette						
Yaso	for Hongkong						

## SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Adel	Chinese						
Amazon	French						
Apin	British						
Batuk	Russian						

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Five Queens	American						
Formosa	British						
Funiyama	American						
Glanfina	British						
Honan	American						
Klanges	American						
Lombardy	Japanese						
Nagoya Maru	Japanese						
Plymouth Rock	American						
Shahes	American						
Stechuen	American						
Adel	German barque						
Bethany	British barque						
Black Adler	British ship						

## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Adel	German barque						
Bethany	British barque						
Black Adler	British ship						

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, June 3, 1876.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Paich.

Highest, Lowest, Cash.

## Butcher Meat.

Beef Corned,	catty	160
" Roast,	" "	100
" Soup,	" "	100
" Steak,	" "	160
Bullocks' Brains,	per set	80
" Tongue, fresh, each		300
" " corned, each		450
" Head,	" "	1000
" Heart,	" "	150
" Feet,	" "	70
" Kidneys,	" "	100
" Tail,	" "	150
" Liver,	catty	120
" Tripe (undressed),	catty	60
Calves' Head and Feet, set		600
Hams, American,	lb.	350
" Chinese,	" "	200
" English	" "	400
Mutton Chop,	" "	180
" Leg,	" "	180
" Shoulder,	" "	140